

Amend claims 116, 118, 127, 134, 136, and 145 as follows.

116. (Amended) } A method of making [a coronary] an angioplasty catheter balloon, the method comprising:

(a) [co-extruding] forming a tube having [a] an extruded first tube layer comprising a first polymeric material and [a] an extruded second tube layer comprising a second polymeric material which is different than the first polymeric material, wherein the first polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of polyetheretherketone (PEEK) and polyetherketone (PEK); and

(b) longitudinally drawing and radially expanding the tube to make a resulting balloon which is sized and configured for [intravascular coronary] angioplasty use with a burst pressure in excess of seven atmospheres[, the balloon having a first balloon layer comprising the first polymeric material and a second balloon layer comprising the second polymeric material, the first balloon layer having a greater burst strength than the second balloon layer].

118. (Amended) The method of claim 116 wherein the first [tube] balloon layer [comprises polyester] has a burst strength greater than that of the second balloon layer.

127. (Amended) The method of claim [118] 116 wherein the first balloon layer is [an outermost balloon layer] radially outside the second balloon layer.

134. (Amended) A method of making [a coronary] an angioplasty catheter balloon, the method comprising:

(a) [co-extruding] forming a parison having [a] an extruded first parison layer comprising a first polymeric material and [a] an extruded second parison layer comprising a second polymeric material which is different than the first polymeric material, wherein the first polymeric material is selected from the group consisting of polyetheretherketone (PEEK) and polyetherketone (PEK);

(b) disposing the parison in a mold; and

(c) heating, longitudinally drawing, and radially expanding the parison to make a resulting balloon which is sized and configured for [intravascular coronary] angioplasty use with a burst pressure in excess of seven atmospheres[, the balloon having a first balloon layer comprising the first polymeric material and a second balloon layer comprising the second polymeric material, the first balloon layer having a greater burst strength than the second balloon layer].

136. (Amended) The method of claim 134 wherein the first [parison] balloon layer [comprises polyester] has a burst strength greater than that of the second balloon layer.

145. (Amended) The method of claim [136] 134 wherein the first balloon layer is [an outermost balloon layer] radially outside the second balloon layer.

Add new claims 166-199 as follows.

--166. The method of claim 116, wherein the first polymeric material is polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--167. The method of claim 166, wherein the first balloon layer consists essentially of polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--168. The method of claim 116, wherein the first polymeric material is polyetherketone (PEK).--

--169. The method of claim 168, wherein the first balloon layer consists essentially of polyetherketone (PEK).--

--170. The method of claim 116, wherein the forming step comprises coextruding the first tube layer with the second tube layer.--

--171. The method of claim 116, wherein the resulting balloon has a radial expansion not exceeding 3-10 percent when inflated to seven atmospheres.--

--172. The method of claim 116, wherein the first balloon layer is biaxially oriented.--

--173. The method of claim 116, wherein the second balloon layer is a bonding layer.--

--174. The method of claim 173, wherein the bonding layer is disposed towards the interior of the balloon relative to the first balloon layer, which is disposed toward the exterior.--

--175. The method of claim 116 further comprising forming a third layer on the balloon.--

--176. The method of claim 175, wherein the third layer enhances balloon lubricity and is disposed toward the exterior of the balloon relative to the first and second balloon layers.--

--177. The method of claim 134, wherein the first polymeric material is polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--178. The method of claim 177, wherein the first balloon layer consists essentially of polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--179. The method of claim 134, wherein the first polymeric material is polyetherketone (PEK).--

--180. The method of claim 179, wherein the first balloon layer consists essentially of polyetherketone (PEK).--

--181. The method of claim 134, wherein the forming step comprises coextruding the first parison layer with the second parison layer.--

--182. The method of claim 134, wherein the resulting balloon has a radial expansion not exceeding 3-10 percent when inflated to seven atmospheres.--

--183. The method of claim 134, wherein the first balloon layer is biaxially oriented.--

--184. The method of claim 134, wherein the second balloon layer is a bonding layer.--

--185. The method of claim 184, wherein the bonding layer is disposed towards the interior of the balloon relative to the first balloon layer, which is disposed toward the exterior.--

--186. The method of claim 134 further comprising forming a third layer on the balloon.--

--187. The method of claim 186, wherein the third layer enhances balloon lubricity and is disposed toward the exterior of the balloon relative to the first and second balloon layers.--

--188. A medical balloon catheter comprising a multilayer balloon having a first extruded layer and a second extruded layer, wherein the first layer comprises a first polymeric material selected from the group consisting of polyetheretherketone (PEEK) and polyetherketone (PEK), and the

second layer comprises a second polymeric material different from the first polymeric material.--

--189. The medical balloon catheter of claim 188 wherein the first polymeric material is polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--190. The medical balloon catheter of claim 189 wherein the first layer consists essentially of polyetheretherketone (PEEK).--

--191. The medical balloon catheter at claim 188 wherein the first polymeric material is polyetherketone (PEK).--

--192. The medical balloon catheter of claim 190 wherein the first layer consists essentially of polyetherketone (PEK).--

--193. The medical balloon catheter of claim 188 wherein the balloon is the product of coextruding the first and second layers.--

--194. The medical balloon catheter of claim 188 wherein the balloon has a radial expansion not exceeding 3 - 10 percent when inflated to seven atmospheres.--